

How the Members of the Order Live and Move

A New York Times correspondent writes:

of the foot-lights of the opera-houses of southern Europe and to royalty. There are, of course, many interesting stories of the monks here. There is a family into which all who enter must be born. The family name is behind. The altar is swallowed up in the silence and that melancholy devotion which seems at times to be its own recompense. Father Joseph's voice leads the monks' choir. He was a composer of some note, and it is said he taught Nellie Grant and Minnie Shindler to accompany themselves. Father Joseph had not been long a Trappist. His wife died and his two daughters took the veil. They died in his arms before he joined the order of St. Benedict. His son is now a clerk in the Patent Office at Washington.

As we sit here in this little cell of a chamber and hear the "Salve Regina" die away and listen to the booming of the bell, I know it is 8 o'clock, and all the little world is about to sleep. At 2 o'clock in the morning there is a sharp tap on the door, which brings you to your feet with a groan. Thus it commences every day in the year. Hurrying down the endless corridor, past the congregation church, down winding stairs, I enter the monks' church. It is late, for I have stopped to see the self. The mother superior addresses me even the gallery above the choir, and the Fathers, led by the sweet tenor Corredio Celler, are chanting the psalm Gregorian "Gloria in Excelsis deo." From the Latin chants now so common in our churches, I find a grand crucifixion church, finished in polished black walnut is a magnificent interior. The high arched ceiling is lost in the gloom of the gossamer, at the rear of the main altar is the representation of the crucifixion. On the right of the cross is the Virgin, her agonized cheeks. At Jesus' feet is Mary Magdalene and on the left another Mary. The statues are of all life size and were executed by Father Timothy, a former monk of the dead and gone. Father Timothy possessed wonderful skill and patience and artistic genius of high order. In the vestry is the Abbot's crozier or shepherd's crook, a wonderful specimen of wood mosaic, the result of seven years' application of the monks. Timothy, Benedict, and St. Eutropius, with birds, flowers, and many other ornamental designs. The modulations of color, and the expression given in the faces are wonderfully lifelike. In the right and left side of the crucifixion are five other altars; in facade; in the half-circle that surrounds the main altar are five other altars in niches; in the Brothers' choir are two more altars, all beautified with carvings by the hands of this obscure priest, who wears a hood and ago and dirty white robe and cowl, and of whom there is no trace except in these proofs of his genius. In the church are some old paintings that have been in the Order for hundreds of years. In the circle of the main altar are large paintings of "The Way of the Cross," illustrating the journey of Christ to Calvary.

Beginning at 2 o'clock every morning, priests stand at all the altars and celebrate the holy sacrifice of the mass. The monks sing the four offices of the church, and their devotion lasts four hours and a half. After the mass, the monks go to the refectory, and there, before the Abbot, (the Right Rev. Father Benedict), they confess any faults of which they have been guilty. The Abbot assigns the penance at once, and that he may render just decisions and not abuse his superior position, he has ordered that the confessor shall be elevated two steps from the floor. In front of him is an open trap-door, revealing the vault where his body is to lie when he is dead. When he has ended his decisions he descends, closes the trap-door, then steps upon the floor, and the confessor, if the Abbot are either corporeal or spiritual, if the devotee has sinned through pride, the penance is humiliation, such as prostrating himself at the refectory door, through which all the Brothers walk over his body. Other penances are to carry a little instrument of torture with sharp, metallic lashes; to do without meals for the day, or to do extra work of a severe character. There is no resistance to the Abbot's decisions, and the violator punishes himself. If the Brother who has sinned goes to his apartment in the dormitories and scourges himself in honor of the scourging of the Saviour.

After the confessions in the morning the monks go to work on the farm, in the vineyard, in the garden, in the kitchen, and the most he has been directed by rule. The farm consists of 1,800 acres of fine land, 900 of which are always in a state of high cultivation. The dairy makes 100 pounds of cheese daily. There is a three-story flouring-mill, with a carding- and saw-mill, and a distillery. The monks employ scholars are taught free of charge, or boys can work to pay their board and go to school, or by paying board can go to school free of charge. Father Benedict, the abbot, planned a girl's school on the same idea, and erected a handsome building for the purpose, but it never came into the abbey. The sister who was to have charge, however, deserted the order, and the building is unoccupied.

Gethsemane Abbey shelters about sixty monks of the Cistercian Order. It is the success story of 18th century failure. The abbey was founded in 1806 by a group of Trappists arrived in Baltimore under the leadership of Father Urban Guillet. They pushed out to Kentucky and settled at Holy Cross, in what is now Marion county, Ky., a short distance from this place. They remained until 1818, and then returned to the intractable mountain region of Kentucky. But in 1811 they abandoned the enterprise and returned to Europe. The Abbey of Gethsemane was established in 1848 and has flourished. The central part of Kentucky is dominated by the surrounding country, and contains several fine Catholic schools. The authority of the order founded by St. Benedict is not preserved in all its rigor at Gethsemane, which may account for its success. The institution is conducted on terms with the customs of the surrounding country, and the monastic duties are confined to the religious ceremonies of the interior. It is very striking to see two-score of cowled monks working in the field side by side, perhaps with never a word of conversation. They come and go, each doing his duty, and yet you constantly, but you rarely heard a word uttered. Even those who wait upon guests discourage all conversation except that which turns upon the needs of the visitor. While I was eating my dinner I asked you to tell me something of your I had known well. He had been a young man watchmaker in the village where I had lived. I was surprised to see him under the cowl of this order, but he gave me no sign of recognition; he uttered no word, and I do not know the cause of the silence. The monks, however, the manual labor which each one is compelled to perform, the long hours of devotion, the poor nourishment, the mental repression that rebounds into faults followed by penance, hardly form a drill to brighten the intellect. Still there are men of fine intellect, and of great piety. The Abbot is a man of accomplishment and wit, whose eddy drift all kinds of material. The Baron Hodimont, a Belgian noble who passed the latter part of his life here, is buried in the grave-yard. He left an heiress, Emma de Hodimont, who drifted West, and she seemed loath to fight. The Baron gave all his wealth to the abbey. When a monk dies

"No useless coffin incloses his breast,"
uried, wrapped in his circular, with his cowl
covered over his head as in life, he is
unearthed. Each grave is covered with myr-
and has a black wooden cross bearing
the foot of each grave a dusty inmate. At
where the father who conducts you kneels
pray for the soul of the departed. At the
end of the row is a new, open grave,
which will receive the next body, and
which constantly feeds the Fathers to "re-
freshment death." There are no qualifica-
tions for the Trappist order. Any man
will obey the law of the order, and
giving his labor to the order seven

[illegible][illegible]

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

BBB B A A A K H N N N G G G
BBB B A A A K H N N N G G G
BBB B A A A K H N N N G G G
BBB B A A A K H N N N G G G

PPP O O W W W D D D E E E R R R
PPP O O W W W D D D E E E R R R
PPP O O W W W D D D E E E R R R
PPP O O W W W D D D E E E R R R

[no 21-v]

P O I S O N

In the blood is apt to show itself in the spring, nature should be by all means be assisted in throwing it off. Swift's Specific does this effectively. It is a purely vegetable, non-poisonous remedy, which helps nature to force all the poisons or taints which lurk in the pores of the skin.

Mr. Robert A. Eastley, of Dickson, Tenn., writes under date March 10, 1884: "I had chills fever, followed by rheumatism, for three years, that I was not able to attend to my business. I tried almost every kind of medicine, and with no relief. A friend recommended Swift's Specific. I tried one bottle and my health began to improve. I continued until I had taken six bottles, and I recommend it to all similarly afflicted."

Letters from twenty-three (23) of the leading retail druggists of Atlanta, say, under date May 24, 1884: "We sell more of Swift's Specific than any other remedy, and three to ten times as much as any other good medicine. We sell it in all classes, and many of the best families use it as a general health tonic."

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases made free to applicants.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
New York office 159 West Twenty-third street between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
ad 30-1w

MISFIT STORE.

MISFITS MEAN FINE CLOTHING
AT HALF VALUE.

Until we conceived the plan of gathering together all the Fine Custom-Made Clothing that litters on their hands, and thus establish a regular depot where lovers of artistic-cut clothing with small purses could find fine goods of superior make and material cheaper than Ready-Made Clothing is sold, the average gentleman was a mercy of the tailor with his high prices, or the tailor with his cheap gotten-up garments. Now by patronizing the MISFIT STORE he can, as well as the tailor would dress him at half the price, the tailor would charge. You can do twice as much in the material, styles, and price by buying of MISFIT STORE as you can by patronizing a dealer in ready-made clothing, providing we fit you. Who patronize the MISFIT STORE? Bankers, merchants, newspaper-men, railroaders, mechanics, professional gentlemen; in everybody who wants his dollar to go as far as possible.

We have a splendid line of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. CHILDREN'S SUITS from \$2 to \$9; BOYS' SUITS from \$5 to \$15.

MISFIT STORE,
912 MAIN STREET.
[my 2-31]

UNDERTAKERS.

J. J. BINFORD & SUTHERLAND.
LAND, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS.
No. 1215 EAST MAIN STREET, between
ninth and Eleventh, have a large assortment
SHROUDS, WOOD AND METALLIC CASKETS,
CASKETS, and CLOTH CASKETS, at low prices.
Country and telegraph orders promptly attended
to day or night. ad 20-1w&colw

JOSEPH W. LAUBE.
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS.
CORNER FIRST AND BROAD STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.
WOOD AND METALLIC BURIAL-CASES,
ROBES, HEARSE, HACKS,
and all things requisite at LOWEST RATES.
Telegraphic and country orders solicited. ad 22-1w

L. T. CHRISTIAN.
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS.
No. 1215 EAST MAIN STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.
has a large assortment of WOOD AND METALLIC
CASKETS, CASKETS, SHROUDS, CLOTH CASKETS,
at low prices.
Country and telegraph orders promptly attended
to day or night. ad 20-1w

DENTISTS.

G. W. JONES, DENTIST.
OFFICE No. 807 FRANKLIN STREET, BETWEEN
EIGHTH AND NINTH STS.
Elegant rooms; uses best materials; gets
quick and thorough work; long experience;
prices reduced. Uses gas and chloroform in
tracheal teeth. ad 1-1w

HENRY C. JONES, D. D. S.
DENTAL OFFICE: 915½ MAIN STREET (east
of 10th St.)
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. ad 18-0c

JOHN MAHONY,
DENTIST,
(formerly Wray & Mahony),
OFFICE: 625 Main street, between Sixth
and Ninth, Richmond, Va. oc 1-1w

WOOD & COWARDIN,
J. B. WOOD, M. D., D. D. S.,
L. M. COWARDIN, M. D., D. D. S.,
DENTAL OFFICE, 919 MAIN STREET
(ninth 1-eod)

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

THOMAS J. STARKE & SONS,
313 BROAD STREET, RICHMOND, VA.,
have added to their
BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSINESS
a select assortment of
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
to which they invite attention (especially of
GOLD-STRING PIANOS), assuring those
want of good instruments at reasonable price
that it will be to their interest to see our stock
before purchasing. Our motto is: Quick and
small profits, and first-class instruments. ap 13-cod

FOREIGN STEAMSHIPS.

COOK'S GRAND EXCURSIONS leave New York in April, May, and June, 1884. Passengers are guaranteed to find the most comfortable and secure for securing good berths. Tourist tickets for Europe, by all routes, at reduced rates.

COOK'S EXCURSIONS, with maps and full particulars, by mail to London. THOMAS COOK & SON, fe 13 W&S 16w 261 Broadway, New York

TO WATER-TAKERS.
OFFICE OF CITY WATER-WORKS, RICHMOND, VA., April 28, 1884.

NOTICE.

WATER-TAKERS WISHING TO USE THE STREET OR YARD S.M. L. H. ROSE FOR SPRINKLING can do so by applying at this office and paying the charges for the same.

THE CHARGE FOR SPRINKLING THE STREET is \$4.50 per annum, payable for the number of months the water-taker may wish to use.

J. L. DAVIS

[illegible]

REDUCTION! REDUCTION!			
REDUCTION IN FARE			
BETWEEN			
RICHMOND AND NORFOLK			
TAKES EFFECT MAY 3d, 1884			
THIS REDUCTION IS MADE BY			
THE			
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD			
STRAIGHT TICKETS, \$2.50:			
ROUND TRIP THREE DAYS TICKETS			
TWO DAILY TRAINS IN EACH DIRECTION			
(Sundays excepted.)			
Leave Richmond 7.30 A. M. and 4.15			
Only three hours and forty-five minutes			
folk.			
RETURNING.			
Leave Norfolk from Bay Line Wharf, 8.00			
and 2.50 P. M.			
C. W. FULLER, General Passenger			
H. W. SMITH, General Manager.			
ATLANTIC-COAST LINE.			
RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD			
IN EFFECT APRIL 27, 1884.			
TRAINS SOUTHWARD.			
No.	Leave Richmond.	Arrive Petersburg.	
6.	7:15 A. M.	8:50 P. M.	Mixed
43.	*11:35 A. M.	4:45 P. M.	Thru
40.	*2:52 P. M.	3:37 P. M.	Fast
26.	7:25 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	Accom.
12.	5:45 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	Sunday
TRAINS NORTHWARD.			
No.	Leave Petersburg.	Arrive Richmond.	
43.	*5:50 A. M.	5:48 A. M.	Fast
25.	7:11 A. M.	12:42 P. M.	Accom.
47.	*8:15 P. M.	6:10 P. M.	Thru
11.	4:00 P. M.	6:25 P. M.	Sunday
*Daily. Thrice (except Sunday).			
STOPPING PLACES.			
Nos. 40 and 43 stop at New Market, Newburg, Bu-			
falo, and Chester. Nos. 25, 26, 40, 10, 11			
stop at all stations. Nos. 6 and 7 stop at			
except Temple's.			
PULLMAN CAR-SERVICE.			
On train Nos. 47 and 48 sleeping-car			
from Norfolk and Savannah. Train No. 4			
Train 43, sleeping-cars between Washing-			
ton and Petersburg.			
THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD			
LEAVE RICHMOND:			
7:30 A. M. For Newport, News, Old Point			
Fort, and Norfolk. Periodic ex-			
press daily to Old Point, except			
Sundays.			
9:10 A. M. For Clifton Forge and local			
points. Accommodation, except			
Sundays, stops at all			
points.			
4:00 P. M. For Newport, News, Old			
Point, Norfolk, Express except			
Sundays. Express except			
Sundays, stops at all			
points.			
4:15 P. M. For Newport, News, Old			
Point, Norfolk, Express except			
Sundays. Express except			
Sundays, stops at all			
points.			
6:35 P. M. For Louisville and Clifton			
Forge. Periodic express, except			
Sundays, stops at all			
points.			
10:20 P. M. For Ashland, Ky., and			
Clifton Forge. Night ex-			
press, except Sundays, stops			
at Clifton Forge.			
ARRIVE RICHMOND:			
8:45 A. M. From Ashland, Ky., except			
Sundays. Express except			
Sundays, stops at all			